equality and respectability. After early childhood, boys and girls did not play together or have an opportunity to meet in any recognized and proper way. As a result prostitutes were the only women with whom men could have free and easy social intercourse. At least of late years and in one large city, this fact has tended to drive into that life some girls of ability and education who, restive under the old taboos, have sought escape from them.

Girls have been generally regarded as much less valuable than boys and sayings in common circulation appraise sons as infinitely preferable to daughters. One such proverb states in effect that the most beautiful and gifted girl is not so desirable as a deformed boy. Boys, as children, have sometimes been given girls' names to protect them from evil spirits, who, thereby supposedly deceived into believing that the child is actually a girl, and less valuable, will pass him by. Among the very poor, the killing of female infants has been by no means unknown. While statistics are lacking, it seems, indeed, to have been very common.

Girls were formerly given a type of education very different from that for boys. Only relatively infrequently were they taught to read. In some families with scholarly traditions and social and official standing a tutor might be employed for the girls and a father might take pride in the literary attainments of a daughter. Schools, however, were for boys. This was only natural, for they had as their primary objective preparation for the civil service examinations—to which girls were ineligible.

The education of the daughter was .given in the home, usually, if there were time, by the mother, and consisted of such matters

as the management of a household and the duties owed to a husband, a mother-in-law, and others of the husband's relations. Often a girl was permitted to grow up with but very little care, and such training as she had, even in her essential domestic duties, was acquired casually and incidentally, through hard experience, or under the tutelage, often harsh, of a mother-in-law. In theory the husband has been the head of his wife and the master of the home. The wife has had no property of her own, except, perhaps, some which has been assigned to her by her family at her wedding, and even that has been for the support of her offspring, has been managed by her husband, and on her death has gone to